

Soviet-Mongolian Troops Repel Invading Tokio Forces

America's
Decision in
The Face of War
—Editorial Page 6

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY



Weather

Partly cloudy with moderate temperature and moderate humidity; light northerly winds becoming variable; probably fair Sunday; lowest temperature tonight about 65.

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NAZIS PUSH SAVAGE DRIVE ON POLAND AS PARIS, LONDON DEMAND INVASION END

FDR Vows All Efforts to Keep U.S. Out of War

WARSAW ASKS ANGLO-FRENCH ASSISTANCE

Nazis Bomb Polish Cities

German Bombs Fall on Evacuation Train of Women and Children; 8 Reich Bombers Downed

WARSAW, Sept. 1 (UP).—The government tonight proclaimed a state of war in Poland and invoked the aid of Great Britain and France against Nazi armies driving across the frontiers and Nazi bombing planes killing women and children mercilessly.

Nazi bombers, working in relays, swept upon Warsaw six times and bombarded other cities and towns throughout the country with a steadily mounting loss of life.

Hitler was described in an official communiqué as having violated his early-morning pledge before the Nazi Reichstag in Berlin that he would "spare civilians" from the horrors of aerial warfare.

In one instance, it was said, Nazi planes bombed an evacuation train 60 miles west of Warsaw, killing and wounding many women and children.

Poland's fully mobilized armies, it was stated authoritatively tonight, are "everywhere stemming" the invasion of the Nazi armies.

Seven Nazi planes were shot down, it was announced officially, while unofficial reports indicated that a total of 16 Nazi bombers might have been downed in fighting in Silesia.

In Paris, a Polish radio broadcast was picked up saying that two Nazi attacks on the fortified Polish base at Westerplatte in the Danzig harbor had been repulsed.

The heaviest fighting was to the south, near Poland's Silesian frontier with Germany and the Nazi "protectorate" of Slovakia, although a Nazi force driving in from East Prussia from the north was reported nearing a point only about 50 miles from Warsaw.

The important industrial city of Czestochowa, 16 miles from the German border north of Katowice, was in the pit of heavy fighting, according to reports reaching Warsaw.

Around Czestochowa the towns of Wielun, Radomsko,

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Nazi Bombers Fail to Break Warsaw Calm

Eyewitness Tells of Raids, Firm Resolve of Polish People

WARSAW, Sept. 1 (UP).—I am huddled in a cavernous passageway of an apartment house with 100 men and women watching 12 big Nazi Heinkel bombers threading their way leisurely through bursts of shrapnel fire that look like little puffs of cotton.

It is 5:50 P.M. There are other Nazi planes which we cannot see. Every few moments there is a b-r-r-r-umph that shakes the ground.

The man next to me says they are bombing the suburbs.

"They're probably trying to destroy the railroad lines," he tells me, as calmly as if he were pointing out the noon-day mail plane.

Some of those who have taken refuge in this small passageway with gas masks. Others carried magazines and newspapers.

With stoic calm, as though they had been steeling themselves for months against just this sort of thing, the people of Warsaw are taking the air raids without the least trace of terror or hysteria.

When the sirens screech, they drop what they are doing, go orderly to the air raid shelters and wait patiently for the planes to pass.

Many are reluctant to get off th-

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Soviet-Mongolian Defenders Repel Tokio Invaders

Manchurians Mutiny; Defenders Capture Huge War Supplies

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—Japanese efforts to invade the Mongolian People's Republic during the month of August have all ended in crushing failure and heavy losses for the Japanese-Manchukuoan troops, it was revealed today in a communiqué issued by the headquarters of the Mongolian-Soviet troops in the Mongolian People's Republic.

The fighting flared up, after defeats for the Japanese in previous months, on Aug. 5, and until Aug. 17. Skirmishes took place between Mongolian-Soviet troops and Japanese-Manchurian troops in the area east of the Kalkhin River, near the easternmost tip of the Mongolian People's Republic.

During this period Japanese airplanes made several attempts to penetrate Mongolian territory, but were repelled by Mongolian-Soviet air force, which brought down 31 Japanese airplanes. The defenders' losses were seven planes.

On Aug. 17, the Japanese-Manchurian troops, having concentrated reinforcements, attacked Mongolian-Soviet positions more than three and a half miles east of the Kalkhin. Their objective was to gain command of a number of controlling heights.

During the next three days, the defenders threw back all attacks, forcing the invaders to withdraw to their initial positions.

On Aug. 20, the Mongolian-Soviet troops took the offensive along the entire line east

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Browder Urges USSR-US Cooperation to Halt War

(Special to the Daily Worker)
The following statement was issued by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, to the press in Chicago yesterday:

"All progressive mankind feels the most profound hatred for the warmakers and equal sympathy for the Polish people, who must pay with their blood for the criminal stupidity of their government's policy, dictated by Chamberlain, rejecting the preferred help of the Soviet Union which alone could have averted the danger."

"Americans will overwhelmingly agree with the President's declaration that our country cannot become involved in the quarrels that led to the present conflict; America must actively seek an opportunity for a decisive intervention for peace, to follow up and cooperate with the energetic peace efforts of the Soviet Union."

FDR to Broadcast To Nation Sunday; Vows Peace Effort

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UP).—President Roosevelt promised today that he will do everything in his power to keep the United States out of war and announced he will seek to relieve the anxiety and fears of the American people in a national broadcast Sunday night.

The address, scheduled for about 15 minutes, will be carried over the three major networks, NBC, Columbia and Mutual, at 9 P.M. (EST).

The pledge was given at a press conference after he had appealed to Great Britain, Germany, Poland, France and Italy to refrain from the "inhuman barbarism" of bombing civilians and unfortified cities.

Asked whether he had anything to say on this nation's chance of staying out of war, Mr. Roosevelt replied:

"Only this—that I not only sincerely hope so, but I believe we can stay out, and that every effort will be made by the administration so to do."

He was extremely grave. Secretary of State Cordell Hull was at his side.

Hull later announced that Great Britain and France had responded favorably to the President's plea, Britain stating that it would refrain from such attacks if potential enemies did likewise. France was said to be in general agreement, but will reply formally later.

Mr. Roosevelt could not tell reporters what immediate steps he planned to prevent the United States from becoming embroiled if war engulfs Europe.

He made it clear that he did not contemplate invoking

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French C.P. Urges Unity In Fight On Nazi Aggression

Communists in Parliament Support All Moves to Defend Nation

By Sam Russell
(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

PARIS, Sept. 1.—With general mobilization decreed in France following Hitler's unprovoked aggression against Poland, Paris streets were filled today with men hurrying to prepare their bags in order to answer the call to arms which goes into effect at 6 A.M. Saturday morning.

In five days the 3,000,000-strong French Army will be reinforced by the entire nation in arms. And at this moment, the only thing to be said is that the entire French nation stands united in a solid bloc in the face of the Nazi provocation and the invasion of Poland, determined to make the aggressor halt.

Will it be war? The feeling in France today may perhaps be summed up as follows: "We have done everything to save peace. We will do everything to win the war which Nazi savagery has forced upon us."

Thus, while France still hopes against war, she is ready to do her duty in stopping the madness of the Nazi leaders of Germany, who threaten to drown in blood the country they have already ruined.

In the unity of the French nation against the aggressor, every political sector and group in the national life is represented. If the French nation needed a lesson as to what fascism means, the past few days have given the lesson.

This morning's events have completed a picture of the bloody march of fascism

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Warn Hitler to Cease Invasion

Commons Cheer Ultimatum; Rush War Preparations; Envoy Sees Ribbentrop

England and France, their armed forces mobilized, last night awaited tensely for Hitler's reply to Anglo-French ultimatums calling for an immediate halt to the Nazi invasion of Poland.

Meanwhile Nazi armies and air fleets continued their savage assault upon the Polish nation.

Battling the "lightning" attack of Nazi mechanized legions, Polish troops were reported grappling with the invaders some miles within the Polish borders.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UP).—Prime Minister Chamberlain revealed tonight to a House of Commons convoked in war emergency that Britain and France, acting in concert, have delivered a virtual ultimatum to the Nazi government to withdraw its troops from Polish soil or face the armed might of the two democracies.

The British Prime Minister declared the war guilt was Hitler's.

The assertion brought a tumult of applause, the loudest and longest burst of cheering correspondents had heard in

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WAR BULLETINS!

WARSAW, Sept. 1 (UP).—Sixty German planes, including Heinkel bombers, participated in the last air raid on Warsaw late today. They appeared to be blasting at railroad communications just outside the city.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UP).—An Exchange Telegraph Agency dispatch from Zurich tonight said that hundreds of persons were killed and injured in the Polish industrial city of Posen when Nazi planes bombarded the city with gas and incendiary bombs.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UP).—The National Executive Committee of the British Labor Party tonight issued a manifesto asserting that "the decision of the British Government to resist this latest effort at conquest by aggression on the part of Hitler receives the full support of the Labor Movement of this country."

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UP).—The British Government tonight issued a white paper setting forth the history of the Nazi-Polish dispute and revealing that Prime Minister Chamberlain had warned Hitler that "it would be a dangerous illusion to think that if war once starts it will come to an early end."

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UP).—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Dublin tonight said it had been announced officially that in view of the international situation certain categories of the Eire Army reserves had been called up for permanent service.

It was estimated that about 25,000 men were involved, the dispatch said. Both houses of the Irish Parliament were summoned to meet at 3 P.M. Saturday.

(Additional Bulletins on Page Four)

EXCLUSIVE! Text of Molotov's Non-Aggression Pact Speech

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—Following is the text of the speech of Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, before yesterday's sitting of the fourth special session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on ratification of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact:

Comrades, since the third session of the Supreme Soviet the international situation has shown no change for the better. On the contrary, it has become even more tense. The steps taken by various governments to put an end to this state of tension have obviously proved inadequate. They met with no success. This is true of Europe. Nor has there been any change for the better in East

Asia. Japanese troops continue to occupy the principal cities and a considerable part of the territory of China. Nor is Japan refraining from hostile acts against the U.S.S.R. Here, too, the situation has changed in the direction of further aggravation.

In view of this state of affairs, the conclusion of a pact of non-aggression between the U.S.S.R. and Germany is of tremendous positive value, eliminating the danger of war between Germany and the Soviet Union. In order more fully to define the significance of this pact, I must first dwell on the negotiations which have taken place in recent months in Moscow with representatives of Great Britain

and France. As you know, Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations for conclusion of a pact of mutual assistance against aggression in Europe began as far back as April.

BRITISH SNAG NEGOTIATIONS

True, the initial proposals of the British government were, as you know, entirely unacceptable. They ignored the prime requisites for such negotiations—they ignored the principle of reciprocity and equality of obligations. In spite of this, the Soviet government did not reject the negotiations and in turn put forward its own proposals.

We were mindful of the fact that it was difficult for the governments of Great Britain and France to make an

abrupt change in their policy from the unfriendly attitude towards the Soviet Union which had existed quite recently to serious negotiations with the U.S.S.R. based on the condition of equality of obligations.

However, the subsequent negotiations were not justified by results. The Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations lasted four months. They helped to elucidate a number of questions. At the same time they made it clear to the representatives of Great Britain and France that the Soviet Union has to be seriously reckoned with in international affairs. But these negotiations encountered insuperable

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Text of Molotov's Speech on the Non-Aggression Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

obstacles. The trouble, of course, did not lie in individual "formulations" or in particular clauses in the draft pact. No, the trouble was much more serious.

The conclusion of a pact of mutual assistance against aggression would have been of value only if Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union had arrived at agreement as to definite military measures against the attack of an aggressor. Accordingly, for a certain period not only political but also military negotiations were conducted in Moscow with representatives of the British and French armies. However, nothing came of the military negotiations.

POLAND REFUSES SOVIET AID

They encountered the difficulty that Poland, who was to be jointly guaranteed by Great Britain, France and the U.S.S.R., rejected military assistance on the part of the Soviet Union. Attempts to overcome the objections of Poland met with no success. More, the negotiations showed that Great Britain was not anxious to overcome these objections of Poland, but on the contrary, encouraged them. It is clear that, such being the attitude of the Polish government and its principal ally towards military assistance on the part of the Soviet Union in the event of aggression, the Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations could not bear fruit. After this it became clear to us that the Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations were doomed to failure.

What have the negotiations with Great Britain and France shown? The Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations have shown that the position of Great Britain and France is marked by howling contradictions throughout. Judge for yourselves. On the one hand, Great Britain and France demanded that the U.S.S.R. should give military assistance to Poland in case of aggression. The U.S.S.R., as you know, was willing to meet this demand, provided that the U.S.S.R. itself received like assistance from Great Britain and France. On the other hand, precisely Great Britain and France brought Poland on the scene, who resolutely declined military assistance on the part of the U.S.S.R. Just try under such circumstances to reach an agreement regarding mutual assistance when assistance on the part of the U.S.S.R. is declared beforehand to be unnecessary and intrusive.

BRITISH, FRENCH HEDGE

Further, on the one hand Great Britain and France offered to guarantee the Soviet Union military assistance against aggression in return for like assistance on the part of the U.S.S.R. On the other hand, they hedged round their assistance with such reservations regarding indirect aggression as could convert this assistance into a myth and provide them with formal legal excuse to evade giving assistance and place the U.S.S.R. in a position of isolation in the face of the aggressor. Just try to distinguish between such a "pact of mutual assistance" and a pact of more or less camouflaged chicanery. [Amusement in the hall.]

Further, on the one hand Great Britain and France stressed the importance and gravity of negotiations for a pact of mutual assistance and demanded that the U.S.S.R. should treat the matter most seriously and settle very rapidly all questions relating to the pact.

LIGHT-MINDED ATTITUDE

On the other hand, they themselves displayed extreme dilatoriness and an absolutely light-minded attitude towards the negotiations, entrusting them to individuals of secondary importance who were not invested with adequate powers. It is enough to mention that the British and French military missions came to Moscow without any definite powers and without the right to conclude any military convention. [Amusement.]

More, the British military mission arrived in Moscow without any mandate at all [general laughter] and it was only on the demand of our military mission that on the very eve of the breakdown of the negotiations they presented written credentials.

But even these credentials were of the vaguest kind, that is, credentials without proper weight. Just try to distinguish between this light-minded attitude towards the negotiations on the part of Great Britain and France and frivolous make-believe at negotiations designed to discredit the whole business of negotiations.

Such are the intrinsic contradictions in the attitude of Great Britain and France towards the negotiations with the U.S.S.R. which led to their breakdown.

FEAR A STRONGER U.S.S.R.

What is the root of these contradictions in the position of Great Britain and France? In a few words, it can be put as follows: On the one hand, the British and French governments fear aggression and for that reason would like to have a pact of mutual assistance with the Soviet Union provided it helped strengthen them, Great Britain and France.

But on the other hand, the British and French governments are afraid that the conclusion of a real pact of mutual assistance with the U.S.S.R. may strengthen our country, the Soviet Union, which it appears does not answer their purpose. It must be admitted that these fears of theirs outweighed other considerations. Only in this way can we understand the position of Poland, who acts on the instructions of Great Britain and France.

I shall now pass to the Soviet-German non-aggression pact.

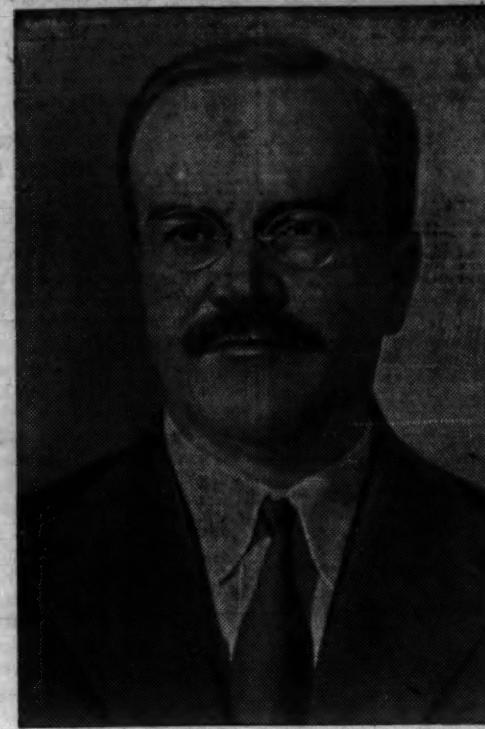
The decision to conclude a non-aggression pact between the U.S.S.R. and Germany was adopted after military negotiations with France and Great Britain had reached an impasse owing to the insuperable differences I have mentioned.

"THAT IS THEIR AFFAIR"

As the negotiations had shown that the conclusion of a pact of mutual assistance could not be expected, we could not but explore other possibilities of ensuring peace and eliminating the danger of war between Germany and the U.S.S.R. If the British and French governments refused to reckon with this, that is their affair. It is our duty to think of the interests of the Soviet people, the interests of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [prolonged applause]. All the more since we are firmly convinced that the interests of the U.S.S.R. coincide with the fundamental interests of the peoples of other countries [applause]. But that is only one side of the matter.

Another circumstance was required before the Soviet-German non-aggression pact could come into existence. It was necessary that in her foreign policy Germany should make a turn towards good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

Only when this second condition was fulfilled, only when it became clear to us that the German government



V. M. MOLOTOV

desired to change its foreign policy so as to secure an improvement of relations with the U.S.S.R., was the basis found for the conclusion of a Soviet-German non-aggression pact. Everybody knows that during the last six years, ever since the National-Socialists [Nazis] came into power, political relations between Germany and the U.S.S.R. have been strained.

RECALLS 18TH PARTY CONGRESS

Everybody also knows that despite the differences of outlook and political systems, the Soviet government endeavored to maintain normal business and political relations with Germany. There is no need just now to revert to individual incidents of these relations during recent years, which are well known to you.

I must, however, recall the explanation of our foreign policy given several months ago at the 18th Party Congress. Speaking of our tasks in the realm of foreign policy, Stalin defined our attitude to other countries as follows:

"1. To continue a policy of peace and of strengthening business relations with all countries.

"2. To be cautious and not to allow our country to be drawn into conflicts by warmongers who are accustomed to have others pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them." [Animation.]

As you see, Stalin declared in conclusion that the Soviet Union stands for strengthening business relations with all countries. But at the same time Stalin warned us against warmongers who are anxious in their own interests to involve our country in conflicts with other countries.

Exposing the hullabaloo raised in the British, French and American press about Germany's "plans" for the seizure of the Soviet Ukraine, Stalin said:

"It looks as if the object of this suspicious hullabaloo was to incite the Soviet Union against Germany, to poison the atmosphere and provoke conflict with Germany without any visible grounds."

As you see, Stalin hit the nail on the head when he exposed the machinations of the Western European politicians who were trying to set Germany and the Soviet Union at loggerheads.

SOME SHORT-SIGHTED PEOPLE

It must be confessed that there were some shortsighted people even in our own country who, carried away by over-simplified propaganda, forgot about this provocative work of our enemies.

Mindful of this, Stalin even then suggested the possibility of other, unhostile, good-neighborly relations between Germany and the U.S.S.R. It can now be seen that on the whole Germany correctly understood these statements of Stalin and drew practical conclusions from them [laughter]. The conclusion of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact shows that Stalin's historic foresight has been brilliantly confirmed [loud applause].

In the spring of this year the German government made a proposal to resume commercial and credit negotiations. Soon after, the negotiations were resumed. By making mutual concessions, we succeeded in reaching an agreement. As you know, this agreement was signed on August 19. This was not the first commercial and credit agreement concluded with Germany under her present government.

But this agreement differs favorably not only from the 1933 agreement but from all previous agreements, not to mention the fact that we had no economic agreement equally advantageous with Great Britain, France or any other country.

The agreement is advantageous to us because its credit conditions [a seven-year credit] enables us to order a considerable additional quantity of such equipment as we need. By this agreement, the U.S.S.R. undertakes to sell to Germany a definite quantity of our surplus raw materials for her industry, which fully answers the interests of the U.S.S.R.

THE DEFENSE NEEDS OF THE NATION

Why should we reject such an advantageous economic agreement? Surely not to please those who are generally averse to the Soviet Union having advantageous economic agreements with other countries? And it is clear that the commercial and credit agreement with Germany is fully in accord with the economic interests and defense needs of the Soviet Union.

This agreement is fully in accord with the decision of the 18th Congress of our Party, which approved Stalin's statement as to the need for "strengthening business relations with all countries."

When, however, the German government expressed the desire to improve political relations as well, the Soviet government had no grounds for refusing. This gave rise to the question of concluding a non-aggression pact.

Voces are now being heard testifying to the lack of understanding of the most simple reasons for the improvement of political relations between the Soviet Union and Germany which has begun. For example, people ask with an air of innocence how the Soviet Union could consent to

improve political relations with a state of a fascist type. "Is that possible?" they ask.

WHAT THEY FORGET

But they forget that this is not a question of our attitude towards the internal regime of another country but of the foreign relations between the two states. They forget that we hold the position of not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and, correspondingly, of not tolerating interference in our own internal affairs. Furthermore, they forget the important principle of our foreign policy which was formulated by Stalin at the 18th Party Congress as follows:

"We stand for peace and strengthening business relations with all countries. That is our position; and we shall adhere to this position as long as these countries maintain like relations with the Soviet Union, and as long as they make no attempts to trespass on the interests of our country."

PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE

The meaning of these words is quite clear: the Soviet Union strives to maintain good-neighborly relations with all non-Soviet countries provided that these countries maintain a like attitude towards the Soviet Union. In our foreign policy towards non-Soviet countries, we have always been guided by Lenin's well-known principle of the peaceful co-existence of the Soviet state and capitalist countries. A large number of examples might be cited to show how this principle has been carried out in practice. But I will confine myself to only a few.

We have, for instance, a non-aggression and neutrality treaty with Fascist Italy ever since 1933. It has never occurred to anybody as yet to object to this treaty. And that is natural. Inasmuch as this pact meets the interests of the USSR, it is in accord with our principle of the peaceful co-existence of the USSR and the capitalist countries.

We have non-aggression pacts also with Poland and certain other countries whose semi-fascist system is known to all. These pacts have not given rise to any misgivings either. Perhaps it would not be superfluous to mention the fact that we have not even treaties of this kind with certain other non-fascist bourgeois-democratic countries, with Great Britain herself, for instance. But that is not our fault.

HARKS BACK TO ORIGINAL TREATY

Since 1926, the political basis of our relations with Germany has been the treaty of neutrality which was already extended by the present German Government in 1933. This treaty of neutrality remains in force to this day. The Soviet Government considered it desirable even before this to take a further step towards improving political relations with Germany, but the circumstances have been such that this has become possible only now.

It is true that it is not a pact of mutual assistance that is in question, as in the case of the Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations, but only of a non-aggression pact. Nevertheless, conditions being what they are, it is difficult to underestimate the international importance of the Soviet-German pact. That is why we favored the visit of von Ribbentrop, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Moscow.

THE ART OF POLITICS

August 23, 1939, the day the Soviet-German non-aggression pact was signed is to be regarded as a date of great historical importance. The non-aggression pact between the USSR and Germany marks a turning point in the history of Europe, and not only of Europe. Only yesterday the German fascists were pursuing a foreign policy hostile to us. Yes, only yesterday we were enemies in the sphere of foreign relations. Today, however, the situation has changed and we are enemies no longer.

The art of politics in the sphere of foreign relations does not consist in increasing the number of enemies for one's country. On the contrary, the art of politics in this sphere is to reduce the number of such enemies and to make the enemies of yesterday good neighbors maintaining peaceful relations with one another. [Applause].

ENMITY A DETRIMENT

History has shown that enmity and wars between our country and Germany have been to the detriment of our countries, not to their benefit. Russia and Germany suffered most of all countries in the war of 1914-1918. Therefore the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Germany stand in need of peaceful relations.

The Soviet-German non-aggression pact puts an end to enmity between Germany and the USSR and this is in the interests of both countries. The fact that our outlooks and political systems differ must not and cannot be obstacles to the establishment of good political relations between both states, just as like differences are not impediments to good political relations which the USSR maintains with other non-Soviet capitalist countries.

Only enemies of Germany and the USSR can strive to create and foment enmity between the peoples of these countries. We have always stood for amity between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the German people. [Loud and prolonged applause].

The chief importance of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact lies in the fact that the two largest states of Europe have agreed to put an end to the enmity between them, to eliminate the menace of war and live at peace one with the other, making narrower thereby the zone of possible military conflicts in Europe.

Even if military conflicts in Europe should prove unavoidable, the scope of hostilities will now be restricted. Only the instigators of a general European war can be displeased by this state of affairs, those who under the mask of pacifism would like to ignite a general conflagration in Europe.

The Soviet-German pact has been the object of numerous attacks in the Anglo-French and American press. Conspicuous in these efforts are certain "Socialist" newspapers, diligent servitors of "their" national capitalism, servitors of gentlemen who pay them decently. [Laughter]. It is clear that the real truth cannot be expected from this calibre.

A LIE IS NAILED

Attempts are being made to spread the fiction that the signing of the Soviet-German pact disrupted the negotiations with England and France on the mutual assistance pact. This lie has already been nailed in the interview given by Voroshilov.

In reality, as you know, the very reverse is true. The

Soviet Union signed the non-aggression pact with Germany, for one thing, in view of the fact that the negotiations with France and England had run into insuperable differences and ended in failure through the fault of the ruling classes of England and France.

THE U.S.S.R. TAKES SAME PRIVILEGES

Further, they go so far as to blame us because the pact, if you please, contains no clause providing for its denunciation in case one of the signatories is drawn into war under conditions which might give someone an external pretext to qualify this particular country as an aggressor.

But they forget for some reason that such a clause and such a reservation is not to be found either in the Polish-German non-aggression pact signed in 1934 and annulled by Germany in 1939 against the wishes of Poland, or in the Anglo-German declaration on non-aggression signed only a few months ago.

The question arises: Why cannot the USSR allow itself the same privilege as Poland and England allowed themselves long ago?

Finally, there are wiseacres who construe from the pact more than is written in it. [Laughter]. For this purpose, all kinds of conjectures and hints are mooted in order to cast doubt on the pact in one or another country. But all this merely speaks for the hopeless impotence of the enemies of the pact who are exposing themselves more and more as enemies of both the Soviet Union and Germany, more and more as enemies of both the Soviet Union and Germany.

STALIN'S WARNING

In all this, we find fresh corroboration of Stalin's warning that we must be particularly cautious with warmongers who are accustomed to have other people pull their chestnuts out of the fire. We must be on guard against those who see an advantage to themselves in bad relations between the USSR and Germany, in enmity between them, and who do not want peace and good neighborly relations between Germany and the Soviet Union.

We can understand why this policy is being pursued by out-and-out imperialists. But we cannot ignore such facts as the especial zeal with which some leaders of the Socialist Parties of Great Britain and France have recently distinguished themselves in this matter. And these gentlemen have really gone the whole hog, and no mistake. [Laughter].

SOCIALISTS DEMAND U.S.S.R. GO TO WAR

These people positively demand that the USSR get itself involved in war against Germany on the side of Great Britain. Have not these rabid warmongers taken leave of their senses? [Laughter]. Is it really difficult for these gentlemen to understand the purpose of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact, on the strength of which the USSR is not obliged to involve itself in war either on the side of Great Britain against Germany or on the side of Germany against Great Britain?

Is it really difficult to understand that the USSR is pursuing and will continue to pursue its own independent policy, based on the interests of the people of the USSR and only their interests? [Prolonged applause].

If these gentlemen have such an uncontrollable desire to fight, let them do their own fighting without the Soviet Union. [Laughter].

We would see what fighting stuff they are made of. [Laughter].

In our eyes, in the eyes of the entire Soviet Union, these are just as much enemies of peace as all other instigators of war in Europe. Only those who desire a grand new slaughter, a new holocaust of nations, only they want to set the Soviet Union and Germany at loggerheads, they are the only people who want to destroy the incipient restoration of good-neighborly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Germany.

PACT MEETS NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE

The Soviet Union signed a pact with Germany, fully assured that peace between the peoples of the USSR and Germany in the interests of all peoples, in the interests of universal peace. Every sincere supporter of peace will realize the truth of this. This pact corresponds to the fundamental interests of the working people of the Soviet Union and cannot weaken our vigilance in defense of these interests.

This pact is backed by firm confidence in our real forces, in their complete preparedness to meet any aggression against the USSR. [Loud applause].

This pact, like the unsuccessful Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations, proves that no important questions of international relations, and questions of Eastern Europe even less, can be settled without the active participation of the Soviet Union, that any attempt to shut out Soviet Union and decide such questions behind its back, are doomed to failure. [Applause].

A NEW TURN IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

The Soviet-German non-aggression pact spells a new turn in the development of Europe, a turn towards improvement of relations between the two largest states of Europe. This pact not only eliminates the menace of war with Germany, narrows down the zone of possible hostilities in Europe and serves thereby the cause of universal peace; it must open to us new possibilities of increasing our strength, of further consolidation of our positions, of further growth of the influence of the Soviet Union on international developments.

There is no need to dwell here on separate clauses of the pact. The Council of People's Commissars has reason to hope that the pact will meet with your approval as a

FDR Vows to Do All To Keep U. S. Out Of European War

(Continued from Page 1)

the Neutrality Act at the moment and that there appeared no immediate prospect of an extraordinary session of Congress.

He emphasized, however, that he will ask Congress to convene sometime before Jan. 2 to safeguard American neutrality.

Future developments will guide his course, he said.

CAUTIONS PRESS

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized during his press conference, that factual newspaper reporting is more essential than ever for the welfare of the nation and civilization.

He counseled correspondents to stick to the facts and indulge in as little speculation as possible. If questionable reports arise, he said, they should be checked to their source. The White House and State Department always stand willing to aid newspapermen in this respect, he added.

Mr. Roosevelt announced that he had accepted the resignation of Hugh R. Wilson as ambassador to Berlin. Wilson was recalled for "report and consultation" last fall, at the height of the Nazi anti-Semitic drive, and has been here since.

UP ALL NIGHT

Mr. Roosevelt was up most of the night. He retired at 1 A.M. and had been in bed only a short time when he was officially apprised of Nazi Germany's invasion of Poland in transatlantic telephone calls from the American envoys at Paris and Warsaw.

The calls, from William C. Bullitt, ambassador to France, and Anthony Biddle, ambassador to Poland, reached the White House shortly before 3 A.M.

He listened to a broadcast of Hitler's address to the Nazi Reichstag.

Hull and undersecretary of State Sumner Welles arrived to peruse the Bullitt and Biddle messages and to confer with the chief executive.

It was at the height of this activity that Mr. Roosevelt dispatched his plea against aerial bombardment of non-combatants. It said:

"The ruthless bombing from the air of civilians in unfortified centers of population during the course of the hostilities which have raged in various quarters of the earth during the past few years, which has resulted in the maiming and in the death of thousands of defenseless men, women and children, has sickened the hearts of every civilized man and woman and has profoundly shocked the conscience of humanity."

"If resort is had to this form of inhuman barbarism during the period of the tragic conflagration with which the world is now confronted hundreds of thousands of innocent human beings, who have no responsibility for and who are not even remotely participating in the hostilities which have now broken out, will lose their lives.

"I am therefore addressing this urgent appeal to every government which may be engaged in hostilities publicly to affirm its determination that its armed forces shall in no event and under no circumstances undertake the bombardment from the air of civilian populations or of unfortified cities upon the understanding that these same rules of warfare will be scrupulously observed by all of their opponents. I request an immediate reply."

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I understand that I Daily Worker Silverware Certificates (like this), together with 20 cents (plus 10 cents if I want the unit mailed), entitles me to one unit of 6 pieces of Rogers A-1 Plus Silverware with a lifetime guarantee. I can redeem these Silverware Certificates by mail, or by calling at the DAILY WORKER
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This offer subject to cancellation at any time.

Polish Troops March



A motorcycle squadron, one of the "flying units" of the regular Polish Army, moving up to a concentration point after Reich troops had massed on the Slovak frontier during the recent period of negotiations which was climaxed by the outbreak of hostilities as Germany launched an undeclared war against Poland.

WAR BULLETINS!

(Continued from Page 1)

PARIS, Sept. 1 (UP).—The French government tonight replied to President Roosevelt's appeal against aerial bombings of civilian populations with a statement that the French air force has been instructed not to bomb open cities and towns if war develops.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1 (UP).—The Danish Parliament was called for a meeting tonight. A declaration that Denmark would remain neutral in any European conflict was expected during the afternoon. Officials indicated five army classes, totalling about 40,000 men, would be called to the colors.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 1 (UP).—The General Electric Company announced today its powerful short wave radio transmitter had been directed toward Europe and that news broadcasts in German will be made every two hours as soon as State Department approval is received.

The broadcast will be made throughout the day and night.

The programs, non-commercial, will be direct translations of news reports as disseminated in the United States.

Officials asserted the programs would be "devoid" of propaganda.

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (UP).—Air raid sirens shrieked throughout Berlin at 7 o'clock tonight (2 P.M. New York Time).

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (UP).—Hitler tonight defied a virtual ultimatum from Great Britain and France to call off his invasion of Poland.

The defiant answer to London and Paris was made by the official D.N.B. news agency.

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (UP).—Effective tonight, anybody in Nazi Germany who listens to a foreign radio broadcast is subject to a prison term, while those who spread reports from such broadcasts are liable, in special cases, to the death penalty.

ROME, Sept. 1 (UP).—The fascist Council of Ministers decided today against taking military initiative in the Nazi-Polish conflict and Hitler assured Mussolini that Italian military assistance is not needed.

4-A's Prepare For Strike; Set Up Headquarters

The Associated Actors and Artists of America opened strike headquarters today, prepared sleeping accommodations for 2,000 persons and installed kitchen equipment in preparation for the general strike in the amusement industry, expected Monday night.

Final strike instructions will be given later today to the casts of Broadway productions.

BRIGHTON ST. 212 (6-B). Large, airy, single or couple; kitchen privileges.

BRIGHTWATER COURT, 201 (Apt. 5B). With couple; facing ocean; all privileges.

BOTH ST. 1220 (Apt. 2). Sunny; reasonable; all week. West End Train—30th Station.

TRAVEL

DRIVING to Los Angeles Sept. 2. Will take passengers. Share expenses. Hal Haskell, 117 Tapscott St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE

BOARDING HOUSE FARM. 11 bungalows accommodate 20 people. Price \$4,800. 55,000 d'vars. Coy separate bedrooms in 42 young trees. \$2,000 cash only. Write for details. K. Sinks, c/o Avania Farm, Ulster Park, N. Y.

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Flee From Nazi Bombs



Children are shown evacuating Paris as the French capital hastened to move its civilian population to places of safety. These little tots carry gas masks slung across their shoulders.

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UNUSUAL HOLIDAY PROGRAM INCLUDES
Saturday—MEXICAN CARNIVAL with exotic entertainment and choice refreshments.

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Mondays—M. KATZ of the Morning Freiheit on the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact.

CITY OFFICE: 700 Broadway Phone: GR. 5-2298 Transportation: OL 5-7282
LABOR DAY BUS SCHEDULE: Buses leave Saturday at 10 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday at 2:30 and 7 P.M. Sunday at 10 A.M. from 2700 Bronx Park East (Allerton Ave. Sta.)
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Rates: \$20 per week

This Week-End's Business:

FRIDAY: Camp Fire program with mostly "JOE" Irwin Corey. **SATURDAY:** A new brilliant "play-with-music" "LIFE IN THE DAY OF A SECRETARY" Lyricd by Alfred Hayes music by George Kinsella, staged by Peter Frys with the famous St. Louis SUNDAY: The Return of Ernesto, the famous violin virtuoso. On the same program the Whitman Cantata by George Kleinberg sung by Arthur Atkins and the Camp Unity Chorus, conducted by Dean Dixon.

CAMP UNITY

ON LAKE ELLIS WINGDALE, NEW YORK
CITY INFORMATION: Albany 4-1144. Transportation phone OL 5-7282.
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SATURDAY MORNING:
Professor Gino Bardi, lectures on "Anti-Semitism in Europe and America".

SATURDAY EVENING: Unity Campfire.

SUNDAY MORNING:
Guest Lecture Under Ausp. of New Masses.

SUNDAY EVENING:
"Learn Your ABC!" Musical Revue, by Leon Levy, Conductor Murray Lane, pianist and Fred Kast, editor.

Daily Discussion led by Sam Behar — All Outdoor Sports & Lake Beacon & Beacon Pool • Murray Lane & His Swing Band

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SATIRICAL POLITICAL SKITS & SKETCHES
with David Forman, formerly of "Sing for Your Supper," Tom Pedi, and Syd Rothfield, formerly of "Pins and Needles." Also well known speakers.

Interesting daily programs.

\$16.50 SPECIAL RATE CONTINUED. All bus fees, Phila. for Camp twice daily—10 A.M. & 6 P.M. from 104th St. Call Kin 5-9344 for additional bus schedule for Saturday and Sunday.

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW FOR LABOR DAY

Warn Hitler to Cease Invasion

(Continued from Page 1)

Commons for many years.

"We shall stand at the bar of history," Chamberlain said, "knowing that the responsibility for this terrible catastrophe lies on the shoulders of one man—the German Chancellor, who has not hesitated to plunge the world into misery in order to serve his own senseless ambitions."

The House of Commons rocked with cheers.

He announced what was tantamount to an ultimatum to the Nazi government that its bombardment of Polish towns must cease, its troops withdrawn from Polish soil and all aggressive action stopped or Britain and France would act.

Castigating the Nazi government, Chamberlain declared:

"As long as that government exists and pursues its motives of the past two years there will be no peace in Europe." Later he referred to the "sickening technique" of the Nazis.

Under the circumstances, the Premier said, there is but one course open.

"His Majesty's ambassador in Berlin and the French ambassador have been instructed to hand the German [Nazis] government a communication," he said.

ENVOY SEES RIBBENTROP

The communication, he disclosed, said the British and French governments had learned that Nazi troops had entered Polish territory and were attacking Polish towns.

Sir Neville Henderson, the British ambassador, was instructed to deliver to the Nazi foreign office this message:

"I am accordingly to inform your excellency that unless the German government is prepared to give His Majesty's government assurances that the German government has suspended aggressive action against Poland and is prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory, His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom will without hesitation fulfill their obligation to Poland."

Chamberlain added that "if the reply to this last warning is unfavorable, and I don't suggest that it is likely to be otherwise, His Majesty's ambassador is instructed to ask for his passports."

"In that case," the Prime Minister said succinctly, "we are ready."

The British Premier then

reviewed Britain's defense preparations which, he said, are far ahead of 1914. He added that a bill will be introduced which would extend military training to all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 41 years.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, subsequently introduced a resolution establishing a credit of 500,000,000 pounds sterling for defense and maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of any war in which Britain might be engaged. It was passed without a record vote.

Chamberlain reviewed the history of Hitler's 16 points, disclosed in Berlin last night.

He said these points, proposed as an agenda for a settlement conference between Poland and Germany, never had been communicated to Poland.

"We never received the proposals," Chamberlain said. "We heard them from the war zone."

The Premier then declared:

"How easily that clash might have been avoided, had there been the least desire."

Poland agreed to give a guarantee that she would not attack Germany during negotiations provided the Reich gave a corresponding guarantee, he said.

"We never had any reply from the German government to the suggestions—one which, if it had been followed, might have saved the catastrophe which took place this morning."

Referring to the Nazi broadcast of the 16 points for settlement of the Nazi-Polish dispute, which the Nazis said had been "brusquely rejected," Chamberlain declared:

"Let me say that those proposals never have been communicated by Germany to Poland at all."

When Henderson urged Ribbentrop to call the Polish ambassador and submit the proposals to him, Chamberlain continued, the Nazi Foreign Minister replied "in the most violent terms" that he never would ask the Polish ambassador to visit him.

Henderson saw Ribbentrop

Wednesday night, the Prime Minister related, and the Nazi official then produced a long document which he read at top speed in German, refusing to give Henderson a copy with the words:

"It is now too late as the Polish representative has not arrived in Berlin."

NMU Demands Protection for Crews in War

Curran Says Shippers Accept Principle of Insurance

The National Maritime Union yesterday demanded \$25,000 life and disability insurance policies for members of crews navigating American vessels in the war zone.

This demand and three others were served on Frank J. Taylor, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute, at a conference in the offices of the Institute, 11 Broadway.

At the close of the conference, Joseph Curran, NMU President, said that representatives of the Institute had agreed to the principle of insurance and compensation but that the amounts would be determined at a further conference to-day.

The three other demands were:

War risk compensation of \$250 per month for each member of the crew on any vessel forced to enter the war zone;

An increase of 40 per cent in the "manning scale" (number of men in the crew) for such vessels; and,

Wages to be continued during internment.

Representing the union were Curran, Frederick N. Myers, Chairman of the Atlantic District, and Howard McKenzie, chairman of the NMU Port Committee.

Supreme Soviet Ends Session In Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—The special fourth session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. finished its work today with passage of laws on universal military service and the agricultural tax by unanimous votes.

Flee London



With gas masks, lunch bags and other belongings, London school children await orders to evacuate the city. Over 3,000,000 mothers, children and invalids are being removed from English cities to havens where they will be safe from German bombers.

Molotov Speech Ready for Mass Distribution

Molotov's speech on "The Meaning of the Soviet-German Non-aggression Pact" appears today as a one-cent pamphlet for mass distribution. All Party members are urged to report to their section headquarters for an intensive campaign to distribute a quarter of a million copies over the week-end.

WPA Math Classes Raise School Standings

According to reports of the WPA remedial reading and arithmetic projects, made public today by Lieut. Col. Breton Somervell, local WPA Administrator, distinct gains have been recorded among the pupils receiving this special service.

During the school year from September, 1938, through June 2

1939, 3,513 pupils were returned to their classes as "up to grade" in arithmetic through the services of WPA remedial arithmetic teachers.

Hathaway to Speak At Kings County Rally on War Crisis

The present war crisis will be the subject of a public meeting, called by the Kings County Committee of the Communist Party, at which Clarence Hathaway, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, will speak. The meeting will take place Monday, Sept. 4, at 8 P.M. sharp, at Livingston Manor, 201 Schermerhorn St., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. The public is invited.

Presenting-

Jarman SHOES FOR MEN

MOST STYLES \$5.00-\$7.50

Take a look at these new Jarman Shoes—then come in and let us show them to you, these styles and our other new Jarmans . . . In rich new leathers, they are top values—and they're built over the type lasts that make any Jarman style a smooth, comfortable fit!



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The Jarman "Talisman"



AS ADVERTISED IN Esquire



One of our new "British Brogues," a Jarman Friendly style listed in the Jarman "Style Charts."

The Jarman "Bordeaux"



Zipper Bag Free

With Every Pair of Jarman Shoes

At Our New Store ONLY

1327 BROADWAY, near QUINCY STREET

Brooklyn, N. Y.

This smart French Toe style is a Jarman Friendly shoe, available in black or brown calf.

GORDON'S SHOE STORES

3 BROOKLYN STORES

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Daily Worker

Central Organ, Communist Party, U.S.A.
Affiliated with Communist International

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3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 75 cents.

Foreign and Canada—1 year, \$9.00; 6 months, \$4.50.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1939

America's Decision In the Face of War

These are grave hours. Every man and woman in this country is reading with a sense of horror the reports of advancing Nazi troops, the savage bombing of Polish villages, the new outburst of death and destruction which has been sickening decent humanity in the fascist assaults against Ethiopia, China, Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Memel, Albania.

The American people feel the profoundest sense of sympathy with the Polish people who now are experiencing the brutal impact of fascist aggression. There can be no question that the people of the United States will give every possible support to the heroic and beleaguered Polish people.

To the question, can America avoid entanglement in war, President Roosevelt has declared: "Not only do I hope so, but I believe we can, and every effort will be made by the administration to do so."

This is the proper policy. The American people will support this policy. The American people do not want war, and they do not want to be entangled in the horrors of spreading imperialist war which today menaces millions with its awful terror precisely because fascism and the Chamberlain-Daladier criminals of the Munich infamy not only refused to stop it but pursued the damnable "appeasement" policies which made it inevitable.

As mankind contemplates the abyss of another slaughter, the brand of guilt burns with letters of blood and fire on the brows of that Munichmen gang which stupidly dreamed that it could use brutal fascism as its armed assassin against the land of socialism.

History has no parallel for the cold-blooded ferocity with which the Chamberlain gang has sold mankind down the river in the mad obsession of launching an anti-Soviet war out of which they hoped to pluck new booty for their empire of slavery and oppression. Nations have been sacrificed to the fascist Moloch as calmly as opening an umbrella. Independent, free peoples have been flung into the fascist furnace. And now Poland is paying the terrible price for the Munich "appeasement" treasons and the sabotage of collective defense of peace.

The Munichmen of Poland, drugged with the dreams of Soviet conquest which Chamberlain injected into their minds, refused the help of the Soviet Union. The Polish government—Voroshilov and Molotov have given the world the unshakable facts—refused the proffered aid of the mighty Red Army of the Soviet Union in the event of Nazi aggression. The policy of the Polish government, dictated by Chamberlain, has exposed the Polish nation to brutal armed attack. The Soviet Union's policy would have made such attack impossible.

* * *

Nor can we forget that it is the Second Socialist International which has remained deaf to the urgently repeated proposals and appeals of the Communist International for united labor action to stop fascist aggression. Deaf they were to the Communist appeals to unite the working class to help Spain, to defend each and every nation which has felt the brunt of the fascist advance. The Labor Party of England has flouted every appeal for anti-Chamberlain unity; the French Socialist Party not only voted to endorse the Munich of last September, but has frustrated every effort to weld working class unity. Up to the

last moments before this war crisis, the Socialist leadership in the Second International fought against the proposal for the admission of the mighty trade unions of the Soviet Union into the International Federation of Trade Unions.

With such sabotage of working class unity have the Social-Democratic leaders split the forces of the working class and helped prepare the road to war. But the mighty power of the international labor movement can still be brought into play against war. The need of unity burns more intensely than ever. The Communists renew their appeals for joint action. Unity of the working class for common action against the war-makers remains one of the most powerful methods to stop the latest fire of war, to stop its spread and to smother it.

* * *

The latest speech of Premier Molotov, cuts with sharp edges against every repulsive falsehood, tears away all masks, all concealments and shows to the international working class and to decent humanity the open face of the truth. It is this powerful truth which the Munich traitors in every country, including our own United States, dread as they dread nothing else. But it is this simple truth of the Soviet Union's mighty struggles for peace which is today the most magnificent weapon in defense of the peace and security of the people of every nation which desires peace.

Throughout the nations of the world the truth of Molotov's utterance is rapidly spreading—"the interests of the U.S.S.R. coincide with the fundamental interests of the peoples of all other countries."

The Soviet non-aggression pact has demonstrated this with incalculable force.

It is obvious that the Soviet Union and its peace policy cannot be absent from the thoughts and considerations of any American who seriously desires to protect America from entanglements in the imperialist wars unleashed by Chamberlain's policies.

The Soviet pact shattered the fascist Axis which incited Japan to its war aims against America in the Pacific and the Far East. America has become safer and is in a better position to defend peace in the Far East.

The Soviet non-aggression pact has permitted the American people to grasp the full infamy of Chamberlain's war-breeding conspiracy. The Soviet pact has proved that when the Soviet Union proclaims that it wants peace it really means it, that it will not walk into anybody's war traps, that it will not be a passive pawn in the war conspiracies of Chamberlain. The Soviet Union proclaims its readiness to defend peace on an equal basis and in joint efforts with other peaceful powers.

Never has the necessity or the opportunity for American-Soviet collaboration for peace been greater. It is the path which alone can strengthen the ability of America to stay out of Chamberlain's and Fascism's imperialist wars of conquest.

America can avoid entanglement in the spreading imperialist war not by any isolationist passivity. Such passivity is impossible in the present hour. The true war-breeding treachery of "isolationism" has been laid bare for the majority of the American people by the events of the recent months and weeks. It is by clearly worked out policy for action to protect the best interests of this country that America can stay out of war. Such a policy of American action to stay out of war cannot but lead toward collaboration with the mightiest force for peace in the world today, the Soviet Union, neighbor of the United States in the Pacific arena.

* * *

The conditions for organizing the Peace Front headed by these two peaceful nations are more favorable today than ever. It only remains that in searching for the wisest American actions today that these opportunities be seized and put into practice.

The U.S.S.R. has diminished the theatre of war by its non-aggression pact and stands ready to serve the cause of joint defense of peace. The United States hopes to stop war and prevent its spreading to other nations.

The two nations have a common aspiration for peace. This is a favorable factor for stopping war.

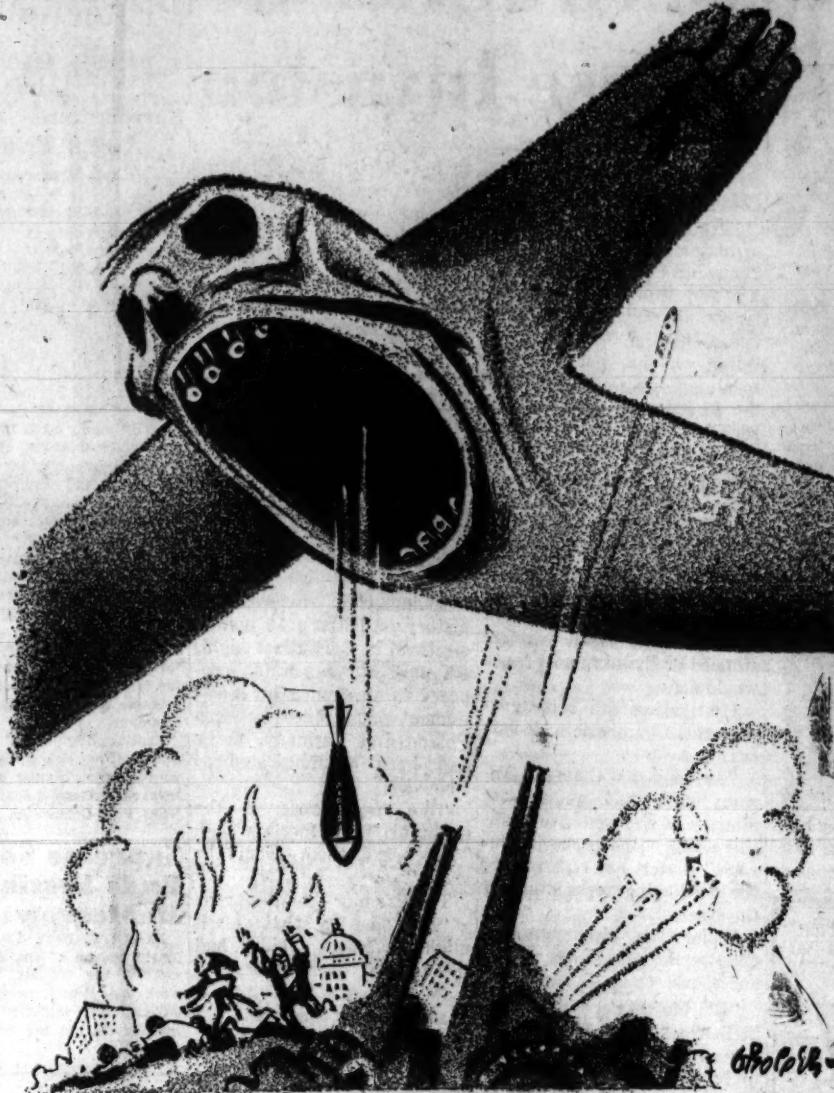
Call to Arms



This is one of the mobilization posters which called Polish men to arms to resist the German invasion. The translation is: "Force with strength must be met with equal force." The picture of the soldier is that of Polish Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz.

HITLER SPEAKS

by Gropper



The Nature of German Fascism

By F. Lang

(Concluded from yesterday's Daily Worker)

Monopoly capital, especially the monopoly capital of post-war Germany, frequently comes into conflict with various capitalist groups, with "outsiders" who will not fully submit to its dictates. Within the ruling class, the struggle rages for the distribution of the booty squeezed out of the toilers. By force of its special position in society, the fascist formation is best suited to give expression to the imperialist aspirations of the most aggressive wing of finance capital, whereby it often calls down upon itself the ill will of other groups and strata of the bourgeoisie.

The task of the democratic circles on the national question, especially after defeat in the war, consisted in breaking the power of the Prussian Junkers, in liquidating the survivals of feudalism whose intertwining with imperialism was particularly acute, in expropriating the large landowners and princes and distributing their vast lands among the land-hungry peasants and land workers. The task consisted in democratizing the public institutions, the entire public and state life from top to bottom, in promoting the independent life of the states and putting them on their feet, in finding and destroying the nests of counter-revolution, in dissolving the free-booting corps, in dispersing the conspiratorial and putative groups. The task consisted in attaching Prussia to Germany and, vice versa, Germany to Prussia. Such a democratic Germany which would have destroyed root and branch in its own home this evil spirit of Potsdam, the symbol of Prussian militarism, which is a thousand times more barbaric, brutal and savage than Versailles, would have been able to achieve the liquidation of the Versailles Treaty in peaceful agreement with the peoples of the victorious powers and based upon a firm alliance with the

This new social formation which in the course of the German crisis, the general crisis of capitalism, is constantly being filled up with new people who have been "driven off their course" is plagued by constant unrest. It is no accident that ideologists of fascism speak so much of the "dynamics" of the leader states, of the necessity of "living dangerously," of the "thousand year Reich." The new social formation of the ruling class embodies the inner contradiction of a big bourgeoisie which has come out the loser, which is constantly ravenously hungry for booty, which is all coiled up and ready to spring to recover something from the "satiated." The "years of disgrace" when the finance capitalists of Germany had to give up their "place in the sun," that is, when they had to forego the plundering of foreign peoples, have been indelibly engraved on their consciousness. The bitter memories of this increase their greed, unleash their avarice, strengthen their rapacity—even if it is only in the form of "Aryanizing," that is, stealing a Jewish business to the greater honor of the "noble" of Nordic race. But in the hour of "great" decisions, these bitter memories always frighten them back, make them uncertain and throw them into doubt. That is also the reason why, under fascist rule, Germany is dominated by a constant latent conflict, constant inner tensions and frictions.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation office here assigned 100 agents in the metropolitan area to espionage duty yesterday. The agents were ordered to plant plants, centers of shipping and communication to search for spies, Saboteurs, amateur radio operators sending illegal messages and other enemies of America neutrality."

bilities, they belong to the innermost circle of the ruling big capitalists.

The fascist social formation of German imperialism would not have been able to reach its goal if the national question in Germany had not been particularly acute and had not been sharpened still more by the Versailles Treaty.

The task of the democratic circles on the national question, especially after defeat in the war, consisted in breaking the power of the Prussian Junkers, in liquidating the survivals of feudalism whose intertwining with imperialism was particularly acute, in expropriating the large landowners and princes and distributing their vast lands among the land-hungry peasants and land workers. The task consisted in democratizing the public institutions, the entire public and state life from top to bottom, in promoting the independent life of the states and putting them on their feet, in finding and destroying the nests of counter-revolution, in dissolving the free-booting corps, in dispersing the conspiratorial and putative groups. The task consisted in attaching Prussia to Germany and, vice versa, Germany to Prussia. Such a democratic Germany which would have destroyed root and branch in its own home this evil spirit of Potsdam, the symbol of Prussian militarism, which is a thousand times more barbaric, brutal and savage than Versailles, would have been able to achieve the liquidation of the Versailles Treaty in peaceful agreement with the peoples of the victorious powers and based upon a firm alliance with the

and of socialism, the Soviet Union.

Not to have taken this road of the democratic solution of Germany's national question and of the question of the Versailles Treaty is the greatest historical offense of German Social Democracy which took refuge under the wings of the East-Elbian Junkers, the White officers and the finance magnates right in November, 1918, as well as of the German bourgeoisie which once more showed that it becomes impotent in face of the Prussian lords.

Since the national question was not solved democratically, the fascists, misusing the "injured feelings" of the masses for their national aims, were able to transform them into a driving force of German imperialism. Since Versailles was not disposed of democratically, the fascists could transform the struggle against Versailles into a struggle for Potsdam, that is, for "Greater German" imperialism. The social formation which was gathered in the fascist movement and which had lost the ground from under its feet with defeat in the war, could identify its fate, the fate of German imperialism defeated on the battlefields with the fate of the German nation, could set itself up as the defender of the national interests of Germany and sweep broad masses along with it. These stranded existences which have nothing in common with the German people, with its great culture, with its historical, intellectual struggles, with its literature, with its arts, could now appear as the great "national heroes" and condemn everyone who did not defend the same imperialist aims as themselves. It was this very declassified character, a declassified character which, as we have seen, tied it up most closely with the ruling peak of the big bourgeoisie, that made it the "suitable" organ and instrument of the German monopoly capitalists, of German imperialism.

As was clearly brought out at the meeting this move on the part of the Soviet Union served to put a crimp in the Berlin-Rome-Tokio axis.

What's more, the meeting showed the importance of reading the Daily and Sunday Worker, Stalin's pamphlet, "From Socialism to Communism," Manuilsky's pamphlet on "The World Communist Movement," and Molotov's pamphlet, "The Soviet Union's Peace Policy."

CLUB MALRAUX CLINTON.

Letters From Readers

Express Views on Soviet-German Pact

World Front will be resumed on Tuesday.

TEN CAMPERS JOIN C.P. ON STRENGTH OF VICTORY FOR PROGRESS

Beacon, New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

We the two hundred and fifty campers at Camp Beacon after engaging in several discussions on the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact, wish to state that we consider the pact the greatest blow to the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis and a mighty effort on behalf of world peace and security.

We wish to state too, that on the strength of this great victory for progress ten campers have joined the Communist Party in the past week.

The events of the next few days will prove to the entire world that the peace policy of the Soviet Union has dealt a great blow to war and fascism.

CAMP BEACON WORKERS AND CAMPERS.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF PROGRESS AND HUMANITY

New York City

Editor, Daily Worker:

Your editorials on the non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and Germany are great and very effective—keep the good work up. Let the Munichmen write in their press lies and distortions about the Soviet Union and the meaning of the pact.

Let the dogs of opportunism and fascism howl their hearts out against the Land of Socialism.

But history will show them, and the people will clearly see with their own eyes the true meaning, the reality, and the courageous step that the Soviet Union took in defense of peace.

What did they do about Austria, Czechoslovakia, Spain, China, those heroic countries that won the hearts of all honest men and women all over the world, they spread the same filth and lies about them as they do today against the Land of Peace.

But this country grows stronger and stronger for the benefit of progress, peace and humanity.

G. GONZALEZ

CLUB MALRAUX URGES READING OF LENINIST CLASSICS

Editor, Daily Worker:

After a thorough discussion led by Dave Engels, the membership of Club Malraux Clinton, branch of the Young Communist League, unanimously agreed with the peace policy of the Soviet Union, and the latest step taken in line with this policy, namely the Soviet-German non-aggression pact.

As was clearly brought out at the meeting this move on the part of the Soviet Union served to put a crimp in the Berlin-Rome-Tokio axis.

What's more, the meeting showed the importance of reading the Daily and Sunday Worker, Stalin's pamphlet, "From Socialism to Communism," Manuilsky's pamphlet on "The World Communist Movement," and Molotov's pamphlet, "The Soviet Union's Peace Policy."

CLUB MALRAUX CLINTON.

SOLDIER EXPLAINS PACT AT PLATTSBURG GAMES

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The first that I heard about the Non-Aggression Pact between the Soviet Union and Germany was in Plattsburg, N. Y., while on maneuvers. I must admit it was at first confusing due to the distortions in the Daily News, Daily Mirror and the Herald Tribune, the three papers sold around camp.

Many men misinterpreted this pact as an alliance of military strength between the Soviet Union and Germany. From the little that I knew of the pact, I tried to explain to them that it was only a move on the part of the Soviet Union to preserve peace in Europe.

I pointed out to them that the Soviet Union had other non-aggression pacts with other countries as well, just as the Daily Worker showed in its August 28th edition.

The anti-Comintern pact with Japan is definitely broken now by this well-placed diplomatic move of the Soviet Union.

Resistance against Hitler and all fascism will continue, contrary to the lying news disseminated by the capitalistic press.

JOE MURRY.

Editor, Daily Worker:

**PERSONAL--BUT
NOT PRIVATE**

By DAVE FARRELL

**Around the Baseball
Circuit With Dave**

No sooner do I pick the Cards to really go places than my particular and peculiar brand of whammie goes right on them. However whammie or not it was only natural that reaction would set in and they'd drop a few. If they drop more than a few and really tailspin, I'll start crowing about my original hunch about the club being nothing but a bunch of fourth placers was right. I'll work it so that I win from no matter what side of the pile I call my shots.

I remember that when I first came out to Brookside Park to watch the White Sox I said that they were hopeless. But I distinctly recall going on record and saying that, by the time the Sox and Cubs pulled out of here for Yuma, Jimmy Dykes had the most improved club in the American League. At that time I said that Johnny Rigney was going to have a pretty hot season and that Kuhel and McNair would play a big part in the Sox success. As I pound this out J. Duncan Rigney has just copped his ninth straight and both Joey and Eric the Boob are strutting the ball hither and yon.

The legend is now going the rounds that my very good friend Francois Villon O'Doul, "Lefty" to mugs like you, is going to check out of San Francisco and come down and manage Hollywood. Although I don't know anything to hang the yarn on definitely, my hunch is that the deponent sayeth not. O'Doul is a landmark in San Francisco. Twice daily sight-seers buses drive out and point him out along with Colt Tower, the Embarracadero and the DiMaggio eating place. On top of that Lefty was, and may still be, on the brink of opening a cafe in town and would be a sucker to come down to flickle Hollywood. But more to the point it's no secret that O'Doul is a strong candidate for the Pittsburgh job, what with Pie Traynor definitely through at the end of this season. He darn near had the job last year when the Pirates were way down there early in the season. Only the fact that the club suddenly got going and went to the top saved Pie's job. But nothing short of another deluge can do that after this season is over. The Pie is sour this year.

This is the time of year when minor league ball clubs announce the sale of their best players to the parent team as a cover up to "protect them" from the draft. Watch for news of lots of traffic. To-day the Angels announced the sale of Bob "Rip" Collins, the catcher (we've got two Rips with the team this year), and Julio Bonetti to the Cubs, for a sum reported to be \$42,500. Maybe a few words on this bird might not be amiss in this installment. Collins is a very smart catcher, from a ball player's point of view. He is about the fastest catcher in minor league ball and a real work horse. In 1937 he caught some 162 games for the club and by the end of the year had worked himself into such a state of exhaustion that he welcomed the ten days in the clinic at Santo Monica as a real vacation. Bob, it appears, had let his motor run out to 73 mph in a 45-mile zone.

Bob goes down in my book for his massacre of the king's English. Fay Thomas was working and had men on second and third and none out when suddenly he tightened, fanned two batters and made the third pop feebly to the third baseman. As Thomas and Collins walked in from the mound I heard the Ripper say to Fay, "I KNEW YOU WAS ALL RIGHT WHEN YOU THREW THAT GOOD FORT ROLL."

Bonetti, whom the Angels acquired from the Browns, is the most improved pitcher in baseball, now that he has found his control. His record, as this is being indited, is 17 wins over 4 losses. Julio, another of the San Francisco Italian colony, specializes in a sinker ball which makes him an especially dangerous pitcher when working at night. And what with baseball under the arc on the way up the Cubs have a mighty valuable pitcher in Bonetti. As I have pointed out before—on the word of Truck Hannah—the pitcher whose specialty is a curve ball that breaks below the hitter's waist has an edge in night baseball as most of these pitches are hit into the dirt. A check-up or breakdown of Julio's last ten games shows an average of 1.3 bases on balls and 18 assists for the infielders.

The most improved infielder in the Coast League is Allen Strange, who has sparked Jack Lavelle's Seattle Club into what looks mighty lak a pennant. Strange was up once before, with the Browns I believe, but found wanting. This year his fielding is a joy to behold. He has the grace of a great ballet dancer as he scoops those nasty grass cutters and in one sweep gets them away to the bag. This year he has been hitting his head off, sporting an average of .342 and setting the current season's successive game streaks of 27. He's plenty smart, too, and any number of clubs could use him as a relief infielder.

Another reason for the standing of the Seattle Rainiers is George Archie, first-baseman who came down in the famous Fredrik Hutchinson deal. Archie is, Rip Collins excepted, the best first sacker in the league. I'll bet dollars to a good red herring that this young man is sole or the draft season starts (if he's eligible) for a price that is at least half of what Freddie fetched in actual cash. Tab the name of George Archie as a coming big leaguer.

I wouldn't be surprised if the Cubs picked up another Angel slugger, Louie Novikoff, dubbed "the mad Russian" of Boyle Heights. This young man who comes to organize ball has led every league he has ever played in. A couple of years ago he led his league playing for Ponca City in the Western Association with a mark of .367. Last year he topped the Three Eye League with a mark of .365. This year until he was recalled from Tulsa he was going at a .373 clip. And at this writing he is belting for .375 in the Coast League. Not bad for a reformed soft ball pitcher. Tab this name, too, Louie Novikoff. He's mortal cinch to be gardening for the Cubs by the spring of '41 at the latest.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: 15 words, 5¢ Monday to Saturday, 51 Sunday. No additional word. **DEADLINE:** Weekdays, 12 Noon. Sunday Worker, Friday, 12 Noon. Payments must be made in advance or notices will not appear.

Tonight

DANCE given by the Workers Alliance at 306 Lenox Ave. 8 P.M. Music by Regis. \$2.50.

HARLEM'S CLUB ASHPOD Swings Session plus Movie plus Entertainment 141 West 125th St. \$3 P.M. Only 50c.

DON'T MISS THE Nite Dance. Music by Mitchell Saderoff and his Ensemble. Grand Ballroom, 15th St. 1st Ave. 44th-55th Sts. Admission free.

COME ON UP and get acquainted. Hot Jam Session. Talent Quest. Congenial atmosphere. Club No. 10 Nasar L.L.C., 52 E. 13th St. 8 P.M. Only.

PERSONALLY WE Recommend Unity, Beacon or Lakeland. But if you can't afford it your next best bet is Palms Studio, 12th St. 8 P.M. Only.

WORKER & Election Campaign Shock Brigadiers Banquet, Sun. 19, Sept. 10, 2 P.M., Broadway Hotel, Spokane. Jack Kachel, Sam Darcy. Acquaintance only to those who raise \$10 for Drive.

Newark, N. J.

GOLF, CARNIVAL, ETC. Essex County C. P., New Jersey Y.C. Labor Day, Sept. 4. Parkview Tavern, Clark Township. Featuring: Return Softball Match. Mike Gold vs. Lester Rodney. Admission 25¢.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

MANDOLIN CLASS for beginners (children-adults) will open soon. Preliminary Mandolin Orchestra, 106 East 8th St. Non-profit organization. Famous mandolin instructors. Apply at door.

WORKERS SCHOOL Fall Term Registration now going on. For descriptive catalogues write to School Office, 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. Tel: ALgonquin 4-1100.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1939

Galento Win Over Classier Nova Would Have Fistic Precedents

Ungainly 'Tubs' Have Come Through with Upsets in Past—Dempsey Was Surprised by Meehan

By Stan Kurman

The bookies see Lou Nova as a certain winner against Tony Galento in Philly September 15 judging by the 8-5 odds you can get if you want to take a flyer on Two-Ton.

But Lou himself and boxing men in general can't see it that easy for the Californian. Because ring history shows that many of these surprisingly strong roly-polies have unceremoniously dumped well-formed, good-looking and highly-touted fellers like Nova.

The great Jack Dempsey, while on the way up, was beaten twice by bluberry Willie Meehan, who was strictly an in-and-outter, never a real title challenger. The same year that Meehan licked Dempsey, Willie was beaten by futile Fred Fulton. But Dempsey wasn't the only heavy great whom Meehan beat. He also licked Sam Langford, the Negro battler who never held the title but ranks one-two-three in the all-time standouts.

Johnny Risko was another upset gent, built on the Galento-Meehan style. Johnny, beaten 50 times in his long career, licked such standouts as Max Baer, Tommy Loughran, Jack Delaney, Paul Berlenbach, Ernie Schaaf—and of all people, our Mr. Galento!

Therefore though the form and form-charts favor Lou, don't sell Tony short. If those wild swings upset the figures, don't be alarmed. It's been done before!

Ginger Foran is in a spot where he can cause a lot of trouble for the messrs. Lew Jenkins and Primo Flores . . . Lew and Primo are slated for a September 12 opening night feature at the Coliseum . . . but Foran has a previous date with Lew at the Queensboro next Tuesday night . . .

Primo got the decision over Ginger last Saturday night but hardly merited it . . . so the Liverpool bantam was matched with Jenkins, lightweight pride of Sweetwater, Texas . . . and if the clever Foran comes through against Jenkins, that'll send plans for a Flores bout a-flying . . .

TOMORROW AT 8:30
ALFRED GOLDSTEIN
Brilliant political analyst discusses
The very latest developments
in Europe
BRIGHTON CENTER
2806 Casey Main Ave., Brooklyn
Auspices: SEA BREEZE SEMINAR

NEWARK, N. J.

Outdoor Carnival

LABOR DAY

PARK VIEW TAVERN

Admission: C.C.C. Camp
(Formerly W.P.A. Group)
Walnut Avenue, Clark Township, N. J.
ENTERTAINMENT—DANCING
BAR-B-QUE

ALL STAR BASEBALL GAME

Mike Gold—Pitching for C.P.
Lester Rodney—Pitching for YCL

Ausp.: Essex County C.P., N.J. Y.O.L.
BUSES LEAVE 8:15 Clinton Ave., 83
Maywood St., 10th and 10th Aves., 12 Noon,
1 P.M., 10th and 10th Aves., 12 Noon.
1 P.M. CAR—ROUTE: 10th or 10th to Wood
Ave., Linden up Wood Ave., Walnut
Ave., Clark Township. Follow arrows.

WORKERS SCHOOL

Fall Term Registration

BEGINS TUESDAY

New Courses:
History of Post-War America
Imperialism—Science
Symposium: The Negro in the Modern World

History of the American C.P.
Economic & Political Policies of the
New Deal

The Legislative Process and American
Political Institutions
European History—Anthropology
Philosophy—Labor and the Law
Research Methods—History C.I.

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LITTLE LEFTY



MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	W	L	Pct.
Cincinnati	73	45	.619
St. Louis	68	51	.571
Chicago	69	56	.553
BROOKLYN	61	57	.517
NEW YORK	59	58	.504
Pittsburgh	54	64	.458
Boston	52	66	.441
Philadelphia	39	78	.333

Team	W	L	Pct.
NEW YORK	85	36	.710
Boston	74	49	.602
Chicago	68	56	.548
Cleveland	66	57	.537
Detroit	66	58	.532
Washington	54	72	.429
Philadelphia	44	79	.338
St. Louis	34	87	.281

GAMES TODAY

Tanks at Boston
St. Louis vs Cleveland
Phila. at Washington
Detroit at Chicago

Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
NEW YORK	85	36	.710
Boston	74	49	.602
Chicago	68	56	.548
Cleveland	66	57	.537
Detroit	66	58	.532
Washington	54	72	.429
Philadelphia	44	79	.338
St. Louis	34	87	.281

RUNS

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	G	A	B
NEW YORK	91	335	85
Boston	85	312	83
Chicago	83	295	79
Cleveland	81	256	78
Detroit	80	256	76
Washington	78	242	74
Philadelphia	74	245	72
St. Louis	73	237	71

HOMERUNNS

HOMERUNNS			
Team	RUNS	BATTED	IN
Fox, Red Sox	34	245	118
Ori. Giants	27	210	103
Indians, Yanks	25	187	102
Dimaggio, Yanks	23		